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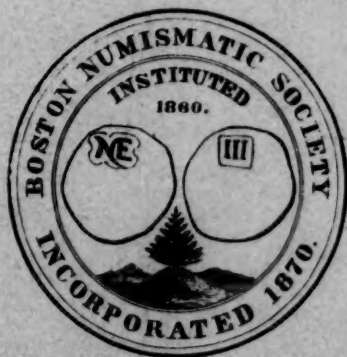
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The Critic.

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FROM THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TIMES, PHILADELPHIA.

THE *American Journal of Numismatics* has probably done more than any other single agency to advance the interests of numismatic science in this country. To those who have no higher idea of numismatology than a more or less systematic hoarding and trading of coins, an investigation of such material as this Quarterly furnishes, would come with the freshness of a revelation. Few sciences bear directly or indirectly upon so many human interests, or throw light into so many dark corners, as this study of coins, medals, and tokens. It is the daughter of metallurgy no less than of fine art, the handmaid of history, economics, and archaeology. The *American Journal* is rich in its original matter, as well as in its selections from the writings of the highest authorities at home and abroad. It comes in fine dress, clearly printed on heavy paper, usually with a frontispiece illustration. With the July number, it enters upon the twenty-fourth volume. Published by the Boston Numismatic Society, at 18 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass. Price, \$2 a year.

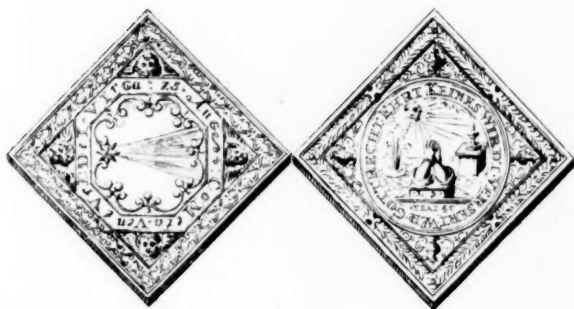


FIG. 1.



FIG. 3, Obv.

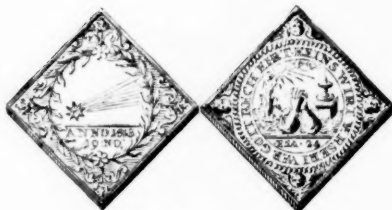


FIG. 2.



FIG. 3, Rev.

COMETS OF THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR.



FIG. 4, Obv.



FIG. 6, Obv.



FIG. 4, Rev.



FIG. 5, Obv.



FIG. 6, Rev.



FIG. 5, Rev.

COMETS OF THE PLAGUE AND FIRE OF LONDON, (FIG. 4), AND OF THE PEACE OF NIMEGUEN, (FIGS. 5 AND 6.)

MEDALLIC MEMORIALS OF THE GREAT COMETS.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XXV.

BOSTON, OCTOBER, 1890.

No. 2.

A GROUP OF MEXICAN MEDALS.

MEXICAN Medals, for some reason, do not often appear in any great number in the cabinets of collectors in the United States, or in the Sale Catalogues of the dealers. Why this is, it would be somewhat difficult to explain: it has often been said, in the meetings of the different Numismatic Societies, that a complete collection of American coins should begin with the early Spanish issues struck for use in Mexico or by the early Mints of that country. This of course will not be disputed; and our readers will no doubt remember the valuable contributions to our knowledge of those early issues, furnished to the *Journal* by the late Mr. Brevoort. Not to speak of those in the cabinet of one of the editors of the *Journal*, we know of but a very few collectors who have any number of pieces of Mexican coinage. Mr. Benjamin Betts had at one time, and we believe he still possesses, some very rare and choice as well as interesting Proclamation pieces, and has made a study of them, if we are correctly informed, with the view of publishing descriptive Notes upon them. Such a work would be a most valuable contribution to Numismatic literature, and we cannot doubt would attract the attention of all American collectors. It is a fact perhaps not generally known, that the Mexican Medals and the rarer Proclamation pieces which have been offered in our coin sales have largely gone to European buyers, particularly to German collectors, who have outbid all other competitors.

It was therefore with much pleasure that we recently had the opportunity of examining a group of Mexican Masonics, some twenty-four in number, and various Guild or Society medals, lately purchased by Mr. Lyman H. Low, of New York, from the estate of a Mexican gentleman whose influential position and standing gave him special advantages in securing them. The Masonics were quickly taken by Gen. Lawrence, to enrich his superb cabinet of these medals, now one of the most complete, if not the best, in the world. These will be described in due time with other Masonics, in our pages. Some notes on the others we print by the favor of Mr. Low.

The first we mention is of copper, size 20, having on the obverse a group of musical instruments,—harps, a trumpet, a bell, and an open music-book; near the latter is a cicada, and two wreaths of laurel are hanging on

the harp or lying on the book. Legend, SOCIEDAD FILARMONICA MEXICANA and below, * HONRA AL MERITO *. Reverse, Legend, HOMENAGE DE ADMIRACION AL CORO surrounding the inscription on the field in four lines, NORMA | NO-
VIEMBRE 23 | DE | 1868 A rosette at the bottom. Worn suspended by a ribbon of the National colors, red, white and green. The die shows signs of weakness, and the medal is rare, as I presume are nearly all here described. As bearing on the rarity of these pieces, it may be worth mentioning that on glancing over the various Mexican Medals catalogued in the Fonrobert Collection, I think not one of those here described is included.

Another, which has no date and a plain reverse, bears a wreath of olive, enclosing two clasped hands, above which, and within the wreath, SOCIEDAD UNION Y CONCORDIA and below, PREMIO | A LA | APLICACION the first and last lines curving. Silver, size 20.

The third has a wreath of oak on the left and olive on the right, within which rests an open book on clouds; on its pages are AME | MONOS | LOS | UNOS | A LOS | OTROS. Over the volume two clasped hands, and above a Liberty cap from which rays fall on the device below. Legend within the wreath, SOCIEDAD POBLANA DE ARTESANOS Reverse, Within a similar wreath of oak and olive the inscription, LA UNION | DA LA | FUERZA | DICIEMBRE 12 | DE 1869. Silver, size 22. Worn with a similar ribbon, and a clasp on which is a beehive with fasces on either side, springing from branches of laurel.

The fourth represents a female figure standing at the left of a broken column which she embraces with her left arm; the top has fallen on the ground at the right; behind it is a tree; above is a radiant triangle in clouds, and in the foreground, on either side, the waves of the sea. Legend, above, SOCIEDAD FRATERNIDAD Y CONSTANCIA. Reverse, A close wreath of laurel tied at the bottom, enclosing the inscription, FUNDADA | EN MEXICO | MARZO 25 | DE 1872. Silver, size 20. Worn by a ribbon of red, white and red. Were it not for the legends, we might almost take this for a Masonic device; it is, however, merely the medal of some fraternal society or guild.

Next we have a medal of a society of painters. The obverse has a palette entwined with a garland of bay; brushes are passed through it, and a rule and mahl-stick behind. Legend, SOCIEDAD DE PINTORES above, and below, completing the circle, with a small lozenge between at either end, 14 DE FEBRERO DE 1873. Reverse, Beneath a cluster of rays, the inscription, ESTO | OS MANDO | QUE OS AMEIS | LOS UNOS | A LOS OTROS | S. JUAN | G. 15. V. 17 (These things I command you, that ye love one another.) Silver, size 23.

On the sixth a female figure stands facing; she embraces a small pillar with her left hand, and her right rests on a flaming tripod, and holds upright a naked sword; her left knee is slightly bent; the group seems to be placed on a rock in the ocean. Legend, SOCIEDAD LUZ Y CONSTANCIA; between the third and fourth words of the legend, and over the head of the figure, is a radiant star of five points. Reverse, On the centre of the field the inscription, DICIEMBRE | 4. DE 1873 Silver, size 19. Worn by a ribbon of white, blue and white, on which is a small silver star of five points.

The next has a crowned female figure standing, and facing; her left hand drops by her side and pours from a cornucopia fruits, etc.; her right, uplifted, holds a star which sheds its rays on a globe at her left; a winged cupid writes MEXICO on this globe, and behind is another cupid with a harp;

in the distance a locomotive is partly shown ; at the right in the background is a diligence and telegraph wires ; in the foreground are various small implements, a globe, square, compasses, trowel, gavel, etc. Legend, which begins to read at the bottom of the medal, SOCIEDAD MIXTA FRATERNAL Y DE BENEFICENCIA DE CONDUCTORES Reverse, Two palm branches, crossed and tied at the bottom, enclose the inscription, FUNDADA | 1° DE OCTUBRE | DE | 1874 A floral ornament at each end of the third line. At the bottom, very small, J. TORRES. G. Silver, size 20. Worn with clasp and ribbon. The Masonic emblems which this bears are noticeable, but the society is merely a fraternal one.

The eighth has a group of figures standing near an oven ; the man on the left is putting in a shovel on which is a loaf of bread ; on the right his employer is talking to a sailor whose ship is seen in the distance ; in the foreground is a small anchor, a palette, a hammer, and a basket, etc. ; a scroll over the oven has the words UNION Y AMISTAD ; at the top, surrounded by rays, are two clasped hands. Legend, separated from the field by a circle, SOCIEDAD DE SOCORROS MUTUOS UNION Y AMISTAD DE and at the bottom, ★★ PANADERIA★★ Reverse, A wreath of wheat tied at the bottom, encloses the inscription, FUNDA EN | 10 DE SEPT. | DE 1877 | MEXICO A radiant star of five points at the top between the ends of the wreath. Silver, size 20.

The ninth has on the obverse a figure of Minerva, standing and facing ; her right hand rests on the Medusa shield, and her left is on her breast. Legend, SOCIEDAD MINERVA. In exergue, RIVIERA, (Die-cutter.) Reverse, A wreath of olive and laurel surrounds a field left blank for inscription. Legend, above, UNION PAZ Y TRABAJO and below, OCTUBRE 11 DE 1880 a small lozenge at either end. Silver, size 20. A ring at the top.

The last of the group is also a society medal, issued by the same body which struck the third above described. Obverse, An open volume on clouds, with the words on its pages, AME | MONOS | LOS | UNOS | A LOS | OTROS Two clasped hands rest on the top of the book, and above is a radiant Liberty cap, rays from which fill the field. On the clouds at the left, in small letters, PENA (the die-cutter). Legend, separated by a circle of dots, SEGUNDA EXPOSICION DE LA SOCIEDAD POBLANA DE ARTESANOS and below, completing the circle, ★ANO DE MDCCCLXXX★ Reverse, A wreath of olive and laurel enclosing the inscription, PREMIO | AL | MERITO ; a raised edge of "pearls." Silver and bronze, size 29 nearly.

In the same collection are several badges apparently struck, and the field removed ; not being medals we do not give descriptions.

W. T. R. M.

CENTENNIAL MEDAL.

THE following piece we do not recall as having been described in the lists of Centennial issues, and it seems well to mention it for the benefit of collectors, though the interest in those medals has somewhat waned. Obverse, An eagle with wings spread: his head turned to observer's right holds a scroll ; on his breast is a shield ; in his right talon a bunch of arrows, and in his left an olive branch. Legend, above, CENTENNIAL and below, 1778-1876. Reverse, Legend, above, INTERNATIONAL and below, EXHIBITION separated by rosettes. The field is plain. A loop at top for a ring. Brass, size 16. From the J and the style of the eagle, it would seem to be of Dutch or German origin.

W.

OLD COINS AND NEW.

A PAPER FOR YOUNG COLLECTORS.

BY JOHN ROBINSON.

THE following article was originally prepared and printed for the purpose of stimulating an interest in numismatics, and to answer many inquiries made of the writer at the Museum in Salem in regard to the value of old coins. Thinking it may serve a useful purpose in other places, among those who think of forming a collection, it has been revised for publication in the *Journal*.

There always has been and, in all probability, there always will be a fascination in the collecting of coins; not after the ways of misers but after the ways of numismatists. Collections of ancient coins and medals are the sources of much historical knowledge, and often the only sources from which the portraits of ancient rulers and other famous worthies may be obtained. Great collections of ancient coins are to be found in many European cities, notably that of the British Museum in London.

But during the last half century the greatest interest, and in this country almost the only interest in matters numismatic, has centered in American coins. Such a demand exists for good specimens of rare dates and for unique pieces that fine impressions of many of the earlier dates of the United States copper cents will bring at auction sales to-day double or even three times the price for which a genuine silver drachma of Alexander the Great can be sold. But this fact does not make every old cent valuable. One of the commonest errors is to suppose that the market value of coins, especially of United States cents, increases with their age, and also that the half pennies of the English Georges, from 1720 to 1780, of which thousands upon thousands were coined, are early American cents. But that which most bewitches the public mind, is the story of the prices obtained for rare coins at sales. Dates and denominations only are given, and these are often misprinted. The wildest hopes are thus excited by finding among the family keepsakes some coin corresponding to a newspaper account of one which brought a fabulous price at a coin sale. Not long since some one offered five dollars for a silver quarter-dollar of 1853 *without* arrows at the sides of the date. It was misprinted *with* arrows, and several hearts were made sad by the writer, who was shown such pieces by credulous persons who had found them.

Like paintings and other objects of art, the market value of a coin is settled by recent auction sales. Descriptive catalogues are prepared and distributed among collectors, orders are taken and sales made, in this country principally in New York city, but occasionally in Philadelphia or Boston. After the sale of an important collection priced catalogues are prepared and used for future reference.

The time has long gone by when coins of fine quality, excepting in rare instances, are picked up in ordinary circulation, and the young collector of to-day must be a man of means if he intends to form a *fine* collection of American coins. He can no longer obtain his rarities in the money drawers of the provision dealers, in the market house, or at the toll houses on the old bridges and turnpikes, and New York and Connecticut cents are no longer discarded by the worthy dealers in our old New England towns, on account of a virtuous unwillingness to pass "brummies."

A determination to collect a complete series of the United States cents is usually the starting point with young collectors. The rare cents, hopelessly so for beginners, are those of 1793, 1799 and 1804. No cents were coined in 1815, but, with that exception, they have been issued every year, from 1793 to the present time. The cents of 1796, 1806, 1809, 1813 and 1823 come next in order of rarity, those of other dates being more or less common, with the exception of the copper cent of 1857, the last copper cent coined, and the nickel cent of 1856 which is in reality a pattern piece and not a regular issue of the year.

But condition is often of more consequence than rarity of date in estimating the value of a cent. A fine cent of 1823 might sell for ten dollars, while a very poor one of 1796 would bring but ten cents. A bright cent of one of the thirties or forties may sell for two or three dollars when a poor 1798 would have a slow sale at two or three cents.

The United States half cents, coined irregularly from 1793 until 1857, include many rare types and dates and are very pretty coins, and the silver coinage, also minted with much irregularity, has its rare and even unique issues. One of the famous coins of which much has been said is the silver dollar of 1804. A genuine specimen of this rare coin, of which hardly a dozen are in existence, has been owned for many years by one of the oldest and best known among American collectors, a Salem gentleman. This famous Salem collection, now packed away in the vaults of the Safety Deposit Company, was formed nearly a half a century ago, and contains many of the very rarest of the early American coins, some of which are unknown in any other cabinet. A well known and perfectly reliable dealer in coins offered the writer ten thousand dollars in hard cash any day that he should produce this collection, although he had never seen the whole of it. The Salem dollar of 1804 has never been in the market, but those that have been sold have brought from nine hundred dollars down to five hundred, the price falling as hitherto unknown specimens have come to light.

Of recent dates only perfect specimens should be retained in collecting. These soon become difficult to find. If this statement is doubted, let any one attempt to collect a series of bright cents and five-cent pieces struck in the past ten years, and their doubts will be dispelled.

After the close of the revolutionary war and prior to the regular issues of the United States mint, which began in 1793, some of the States and also private individuals issued coins mostly of copper. Many of these are the rarest and most interesting among the American coins. Of the commoner sorts the cents of New Jersey, Connecticut, and the so called Indian cents of Massachusetts are frequently seen in collections. The cents of New York and Vermont are not so common. Perhaps the best known and the most eagerly sought among the very earliest American coins are the "N. E." and pine tree shillings, although not among the rarest issues. The early records point to Joseph Jenks, the founder of the family of that name in this region, and an ingenious artisan who was connected with the iron industry in Lynn or Saugus, as the one who cut the dies or at least some of them, for these interesting coins. All of the pine tree shillings bear the date "1652," but they were coined for many years afterward, the date being retained to deceive the home government in England, who frowned upon this indication of New England independence.

AN UNDESCRIBED SERIES OF CANADIAN BRIDGE TOKENS.

WE have lately had the pleasure of inspecting a set of the "Montreal Bridge Tokens" in a variety which has hitherto escaped the notice of collectors. These tokens were used, as will be remembered, in payment of the toll over the bridges connecting the Island of Montreal with the main-land, which were built in 1808 and carried away two years later, as we learn from Mr. McLachlan. It is somewhat singular that the error *on* for *ou*, as Mr. McLachlan believes it is, is repeated prominently on these as well as on the various other "Bridge tokens" so familiar to Canadian collectors. This may be explained by the theory, which seems confirmed by the discovery of the set described below in Birmingham, that the dies were engraved by English die-cutters, who were ignorant of French.

The pieces are bronze proof, and are excellently preserved, evidently struck about the time the tokens were in use, and are twelve in number, requiring however only seven dies. The obverses are similar, having two straight lines across the field; the name **REPENTIGUY** is the second line on each, and over it is the word **A** or **DE** or **ON** that is, for use "to," "from," or "either way," from Montreal. Each obverse is

muled with one of four similar reverses, differing only in the word inscribed above in similar letters in a straight line across the field, as mentioned. The first reverse has **PERSONNE**; the second **CHARETTE**; the third **CALECHE** and the fourth **CHARETTE**. These differing inscriptions show that they were used as the other well known "Bridge tokens" were, in paying toll for a person, a horse, or one of the Canadian vehicles, the caleche being the private carriage.

The simplicity of these tokens as compared with the others is very noticeable. Whether this circumstance or the destruction of the Bridge be the reason why they never went into use, it is probably too late to discover. There is no ornamentation whatever on the pieces; a simple raised edge with an inner circle of raised dots is all. They are a shade larger than size 16, American Scale, and the set is believed to be unique. While Mr. Lyman H. Low was abroad in the search for novelties a year ago, he incidentally heard of this set, and after considerable trouble secured them, and they are now in the hands of a well known collector.

As bearing on Canadian issues, we may note that Dr. Le Roux has just issued a Supplement to his work, of 96 pages, profusely illustrated. Another recent work on Canadian pieces is entitled *Le Collectionneur illustre des Monnaies Canadiennes* par P. N. Breton, a pamphlet of 48 pages, with cuts of both obverse and reverse of 313 different pieces, but without further descriptions. Both these books were published however before the set above described came to light.

R.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXV, p. 18.]

SINCE the last number of the *Journal*, several additions to the series already published have come to my knowledge. For the convenience of collectors, I give them here. An enumeration like the present should be thus perfected as it progresses, but with all the care possible it can at best prove but a "first list," to be subsequently revised.

I. CANADA.

B. Collegiate Medals.

126. Laval University, Quebec and Montreal.

In the *Journal* of July, 1889, page 16, foot-note, I stated that I was in doubt whether the device in the lower right quarter of the arms of Laval University is the staff of Aesculapius. Mr. McLachlan had so described it, but one of the officers of the University had written me failing to confirm the statement. Dr. Le Roux, of Montreal, to whom I now owe the set of his three tokens (Nos. 49, 50 and 51), had caused further mystification by substituting upon them the caduceus of Mercury,¹ "as a copy of the decoration he was awarded by Laval." In a recent visit, however, to Quebec, I ascertained at the University itself, that Mr. McLachlan was correct. The serpent-staff does exist upon the medals of the University, and though there are none of them struck solely for the medical department, they are nevertheless entitled to a place among Canadian medical medals. The dies were cut by G. H. Lovett, of New York.²

¹ By common consent of scholars the caduceus of Mercury is understood where there is a rod with two serpents, and this whether with or without the Hermetic hat and wings, or either. The staff of Aesculapius, however, has but *one* serpent. There are a very few in-

stances in which this latter emblem upon a medal is used of Wisdom merely. In these cases the context is usually sufficient to show its non-medical character.

² Sandham, *Coins, Tokens and Medals of Canada*, p. 67, No. 36.

E. *Medico-Ecclesiastical Medals.*

Ste. Anne de Beaupré.

127. *Obverse.* Within a quatrefoil, of which the upper and inferior segments are pointed, the new church. Inscription: SANCTUAIRE DE S^{TE} - ANNE DE BEAUPRE

Reverse. A similar outline. Device similar to that of No. 34; St. Anne seated, to right, with the youthful Virgin, erect, before her. Beneath, a cherub. Inscription: O BONNE S^{TE} ANNE - PRIEZ POUR NOUS Irregularly four-sided. White metal. 18 x 20. Made for and sold by a Quebec bookseller.

In my collection. I owe it to the kindness of Mr. McLachlan.

128. *Obverse.* As that of No. 26.

Reverse. As that of No. 45. Shaped as No. 26, save that the angles are wanting, and the ends of the cross are rounded. The maple leaves surmount a looped crown. White metal. 26 x 26. Imported by Cadieux and Derome.

In my collection, from that of Mr. McLachlan.

129. In all respects as preceding, but smaller.

White metal. 18 x 18. In my collection, from that of Mr. McLachlan.

130. An additional medal of St. Anne (their third) has been issued by Desaulnier Frères of Montreal. As described to me by Mr. McLachlan, it differs slightly from Nos. 27 and 60, with regard to the relative position of the groundwork upon which the church stands and the letters of the inscription.

I may say, in passing, that Mr. McLachlan is still convinced that No. 48, described by Dr. Le Roux as a second "Grothe" medal, does not exist. In the *Journal* for July, 1889, I placed the whole responsibility for this upon Dr. Le Roux, and that he has not replied, with evidence substantiating his position, would seem corroborative of Mr. McLachlan's view. In a recent conversation with the latter gentleman, at Montreal, he raised the question whether medals of the class referred to, bearing the Virgin and the date 1830, which have been pronounced by Dr. Pfeiffer and Mr. Ruland of Weimar to have been first struck upon the approach to Europe of the epidemic of cholera (known in this country as that of 1832), were not merely illustrative of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception. It will be recollected, however, that this dogma was not promulgated until 1854, though the theory had been tacitly accepted by Catholics from time long past. These medals, besides, represent the Virgin as trampling beneath her feet not the crescent, but a serpent. Mr. McLachlan further lays stress upon the fact that there are many medals of this class struck at much more recent dates, that commemorate the year 1830, which was the year that cholera reached Moscow from the East.

F. *The Private Tokens of Pharmacists, etc.*

131. *Obverse.* A mortar and pestle. Inscription: - R. W. WILLIAMS - | PHARMACIEN | CHIMISTE | TROIS-RIVIERES

Reverse. A business building, cornerwise. Inscription, upon lower two-thirds of circumference: PHARMACIE DES TROIS-RIVIERES, QUE(BEC). Brass. 21.

In my collection, from that of Mr. McLachlan.

132. *Obverse.* Inscription: HOERNER | ONE GLASS | 'ST. LEON. | WATER | THREE RIVERS

Reverse. Plain. Edges milled. Brass. 16.

In my collection, from that of Mr. McLachlan.

133. *Obverse.* Within a circle, a ferocious lion's head, full-face. Upon its brow, S^T LEON. Inscription: S^T LEON MINERAL WATER CO. LTD. | SPRINGS AT S^T LEON QUE(BEC).

Reverse. GOOD | — | FOR ONE GLASS | — | S^T LEON WATER. | — | 1890 Brass, white metal. 17.

In my collection, from that of Mr. McLachlan. A previous St. Leon Token, of Toronto, but of the same spring, near Quebec, was No. 70.

In this connection I have mentioned Temperance medals that make especial reference to medicine or medical men. In addition to those of the kind already enumerated, Mr. McLachlan has furnished me with an impression of the following.

134. *Obverse.* Within a circle, a radiated Greek cross, upon which the pledge ("To abstain from all intoxicating drink, except used medicinally, and by order of a medical man," etc.). Inscription: ST. DUNSTAN TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY. FOUNDED JANU 18 1841 BY RT. REVD. BERNARD D. MACDONALD. In angles, IN THE DIOCESE OF CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Reverse. A large crucifix, etc. White metal. 27.

These bring the British North American medical pieces, excluding the second "Grothe," to eighty-seven.

II. THE UNITED STATES.

A. Personal Medals.

1. Medals struck with sole reference to commemorating the individual (continued).

(115.) In addition to the brief description that I gave of the Coutts medal of P. A. Surgeon E. K. Kane, U. S. N., there seem to be the following details upon the *obverse*. An eagle with spread wings, holding in its talons a scroll, upon which BRIG ADVANCE, and the legend FIDEM IN TENEBRIS SERVARE. Also nineteen additional eagles, with the names, commencing at the right, of Dr. I. I. Hayes and the other companions of Kane.

Vattemare, Collection de Monnaies et Médailles offerte a la Bibliothèque Impériale, 1861, p. 177, No. 118.

Mr. V. describes the date of birth upon the medal as 1822, Dr. Kane having been born in 1820. In this statement I judge him to have been inaccurate, although I have not myself as yet seen the medal. He also adds, "W. G. Gouttes F."

III. MEXICO.

A. Personal Medals.

I am at last enabled, through the courtesy of Dr. J. A. Bastow of Colima, who has sent me drawings of it, to describe the medal of Dr. P. G. Bustamente of Guadalajara, State of Jalisco.

(82.) *Obverse.* A serpent entwining a chalice. Inscription, incused (not engraved), upon a sunken border: CONS. AN. □ AL V. H. Y. GUEVARA Exergue: 1886.

Reverse. A raised triangle over a circle, the former at each point touching the circumference of the medal. Upon this: AL | IL. Y | DIG. H. | PERFECTO G. BUSTAMENTE Inscription: LA RESP. LOG. - SALOMON. Exergue: N° 122. Gold. 20½. Edge plain.

Presented to Dr. Bustamente by the members of Solomon Lodge, No. 122 (Scottish Rite) of the Grand Orient of Mexico in recognition of professional services rendered to their Worshipful Master Ygnacio Guevara, during an attack of (yellow?) fever.

F. The Private Tokens of Pharmacists, etc.

City of Mexico.

135. *Obverse.* Within field: CARLOS | FELIX Y CA | 4 PROFESA 4 | MEXICO. Inscription: ANTIGUA DROGUERIA DE LA PALMA. Exergue: a star.

Reverse. DROGAS | PROD. QUIM. | PERFUMERIA | MEDICINAS | DE | PATENTE | * Edges milled. Brass. 18.

Scott Cat. of Coins, Medals and Tokens, No. 2, June, 1890, No. 101.

In my collection, from Mr. L. H. Low, who had received it from Dr. Bastow.

IV. SOUTH AMERICA.

F. *Pharmacists' Tokens, etc.*

Lima, Peru.

(94.) *Obverse.* A palm tree, encircled by a serpent. Exergue; F (or E) D, "the former most probably, as the more common initial."

Reverse. Within a beaded circle, UN | REAL Inscription: ANTIGUA BOTICA FRANCESA. Exergue: * LIMA * Edge plain. Copper. 14.

An impression of this token, about which I had previously been in doubt, I have also recently received from Dr. Bastow, who obtained it some years ago at Mazatlan. His belief that it is a pharmacist's token is undoubtedly correct, although the mere device of a serpent encircling a tree is no more certain evidence of a piece being medicinal than is that of a skull, or skull and cross bones, which when commencing these researches I found were considered by collectors, and still more by dealers, a sure mark of the class indicated. As to the serpent and tree illustrating at times another purpose, there is an interesting seal of the Blacksmiths' Guild at Bois-le-Duc¹ in Holland, where to the right of the tree are pincers, and to the left a pair of bellows, while the inscription, SIGILLUM FABRORUM,² removes all doubt that might else exist.

(To be continued.)

MEDALS OF SAVONAROLA.

Of the medals of Savonarola, the great Italian priest, it may be remarked that Napier, in his Florentine History, when speaking of the failure of the conspiracy A. D. 1497, to overthrow the so-called "Heaven-appointed republic" of the great Prior of St. Mark, says: "The Frateschi gained a considerable increase of power by their success, and medals were struck with Savonarola's image (by Giovanni delle Corniole) on one side, and on the other that of Rome (the centre of the conspiracy was supposed to be the Eternal City) over which a hand and dagger were suspended, and the legend 'GLADIUS DOMINI SUPRA TERRAM CITO ET VELOCITER.' This was the burden of all the prophet's preaching."

But in the illustrated Guide to the Italian medals, etc., published by order of the trustees of the British Museum, the description of a medal, relating to the occurrences noticed above, differs considerably in respect to the reverse, which is laid down as follows:—"Rev. Divided into two compartments. In *r.* a sword held by hand from the clouds above Florence. GLADIUS . DOMINI . SUPE . TERA . CITO . ET . VELOCITER. In *l.* the Holy Dove breathing down blessings over Florence. SPIRITUS . DNI . SUP . TERRA . COPIOSET [*copiose et*] HABUNDAT [*abundanter.*] Bronze, 3, 5, cast and chased." And the explanatory paragraph states that "the *rev.* legends express the predictions of Savonarola in the cases of Florence persisting in, or repenting of her sins. (1) The sword of the Lord shall come upon the land soon and suddenly [*? swiftly.*] (2) The Spirit of the Lord shall come upon the land fully and abundantly."

Very possibly, there were sundry varieties in the reverses of the medals struck in honor of the Dominican Martyr; the description of Napier, I may here state, is supported by two plates given in the *Trésor de Numismatique*, Paris, 1834, and executed so clearly and beautifully by the Collas process. And, with reference to the text—ECCE GLADIUS DOMINI SUPER TERRAM CITO ET VELOCITER (*Behold, the sword of the Lord is upon the land instantly and rapidly*), this was invented or imagined by Savonarola himself, and was used by him in 1494, when Charles VIII of France was preparing to march on Florence, and the public discontent there being very great, the magistracy entreated the preacher to allay the wrath of the people. He obeyed, and reminded the Florentines of the above, his repeated, but neglected text. This sermon, delivered by commission from the "Signoria," was printed at Florence, in 1496.

W. T. N.

¹ S' (Hertogen) Bosch.² Dirks, De Noord-Nederlandsche Gilde-penningen, 1848, pl. CXXXII, fig. g.

MEDALLIC MEMORIALS OF THE GREAT COMETS,
AND THE POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS CONNECTED WITH THEIR APPEARANCE.

BY DAVID L. WALTER.

[Continued from Vol. XXV, p. 20.]

THE COMET OF 1677.

THE COMET OF THE PEACE OF NIMEGUEN.

This Comet, commemorated by two medals described hereafter, was seen by the people of the Netherlands about the middle of April, 1677. It appeared, according to Van Loon, between the left foot of Andromeda and the base of the Triangle, very near the horizon and extending its tail to the northwest. As preparations were then making for the assembling of plenipotentiaries to arrange if possible for an ardently desired peace, and great discussion and much preliminary negotiation to that end were necessary, the appearance of the Comet was naturally connected therewith in the minds of the people.


The Hollanders, who as has been already remarked, do not appear to have been imbued with as gloomy and mystic ideas of these celestial bodies as the Germans, but saw or affected to see in them favorable omens when it suited their purpose, hailed this Comet as a harbinger of peace, which they hoped would soon be concluded, as appears by the first described medal. (As a matter of fact the negotiations were protracted into the ensuing year, when a treaty of peace was signed.) The medal is described as follows:

1. *Obverse.* A Comet between two constellations, Andromeda and Triangle, travelling due south (on the medal). Legend, PACEM VENIAMQUE | DATURUS (About [or soon] to give peace and pardon.)

Reverse. Van Loon says the Belgic lion shelters himself from the rays of the Sun of France behind a bundle of various weapons, signifying the various nations who assisted the Hollanders. I should describe the Belgic Lion as *tying up* the now useless weapons of cruel war, and the legend, SÆVISSIMA BELLA LIGAVIT (He has chained up these most cruel wars) seems to signify as much. In exergue, 1677.

Van Loon, III, 205; also, engraved from apparently a better specimen, in Dansker Medailler of Mynter, etc., etc., Tab. XV of Christian V, No. 3; our plate III, figure 5 (from D. M. of M.).

There is also a Danish medal of the same Comet.

2. *Obverse.* A flag on which is inscribed in five lines, A |  | SALVS* | VICTORIA | TRIUMPH (From Jehovah safety, victory, triumph). Legend, INSTANTI ASPIRET REGIS FORTVNA LABORI which may be rendered "The King's fortune is auspicious to the present labor." And in each corner of the flag a very small c crowned, enclosing the figure 5, i. e. Christian 5th.

Reverse. A Comet (travelling south on the coin) between constellations (Andromeda and the Triangle). Legend, which reads continuously from the obverse, PRÆDIXIT ET OPTIMA QVONDAM (and has foretold the best things for the future.)

Dansker Medailler of Mynter, etc.; Tab. LII, No. 2 of Christian V, and in the text No. 758 is a description of Medal without comments; our plate III, No. 6.

There is no date on the piece, but the above authority (the only one I know of that describes or even mentions this medal) sets it down as commemorating the Comet of 1677. Comparison of the shape of the Comet with that of the dated Dutch Medal strengthens the correctness of the attribution, and when the legends are read in connection with the fact of the occurrence of the great naval victories of Christian V, over the Swedes, at Veland, Langeland, and the Gulf of Koge, the raising of the Siege of Christiansand, etc., to commemorate which so many medals were struck, it becomes almost certain that the Comet of 1677 and the aforesaid glorious events were commemorated by this Danish medal. Numismatics alone reveals to these later days the fact of this Comet's appearance. I find no mention of it in Newton or any of the astronomical works to which I have had access.

THE GREAT COMET OF 1680-81.

NEWTON'S COMET.

(FORMERLY THOUGHT TO BE THE JULIUM SIDUS RETURNED.)

None of the more ancient Comets of which we have any record was so closely observed as this, and of none are there so many medals. It was observed by a large number of scientific people, and it was mainly from observations of this Comet, that Sir Isaac Newton, as set forth in great length in his "*Principia*," evolved his cometary theory.

In Proposition XLI, Problem 21, "*from three observations given to determine the orbit of a Comet moving in a parabola*," after giving his calculations and drawings, Newton says, "Let the Comet of the year 1680 be proposed." He then gives a table showing the motion thereof as observed by Flamstead, Dec., 1680, January and February, 1681, and corrected by Halley; to which he adds some observations of his own made Feb. 25 and 27, March 1, 2, 5, 7, 9, made, as he says, "by a telescope of seven feet, with a micrometer and threads placed on the focus of the telescope, by which instrument we determined the position both of the fixed stars among themselves and of the Comet in respect to the fixed stars." Then follows a vast amount of *data*, calculations and observations made by divers persons. The Comet was, it was said, seen in Coburg, November 4, 1680. Curiously enough, it appears that there were at that early period scientific observers in America, as Dr. Halley told Newton that the Comet was observed in "Boston" in New England in the latitude of $42\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ at 5h. in the morning (*i.e.* at 9h. 44m. in London), near \simeq (Libra) 14° with latitude $1^{\circ} 30'$ South." Several observations are

¹ In the beginning of the year 1681 Rev. Increase Mather preached a sermon (printed at Boston the same year as a pamphlet of 17 pages by John Foster) entitled, "Heaven's Alarm to the World: a Sermon wherein is Shewed that fearful Sights and Signs in Heaven are the Presages of great Calamities at Hand." It must have had a wide circulation for the times, since the following year a second edition, revised and enlarged, was printed. But he had not yet exhausted the topic, for the same year (August 31, 1682) he delivered "at the Boston Lecture" still another sermon on the Comet, printed under the title "The Latter Sign discoursed of, The Voice of God, etc.;" and again in 1683 he published a volume of 143 pages 8vo, entitled "**ΚΟΜΗΤΟΓΡΑΦΙΑ**, [Cometographia]. A Discourse concerning Comets; wherein the Nature of Blazing Stars is in-

quired into; with an Historical Account of all the Comets which have appeared from the Beginning of the World to the Present Year, 1683. As also two Sermons." The Sermons are those already named. Of the Sermon "Heaven's Alarm," Drake, in his History of Boston (note, page 448) says: "This, though it apparently had reference only to Comets and Earthquakes, had a political bearing also. Many apt Scripture quotations were brought in * * *, and, in closing, he said, 'When troubles come, let them find us watching.'" As Mather had an extensive acquaintance and correspondence in England it is quite probable that he furnished the observations alluded to in the text. The above note was kindly communicated to me by Mr. W. T. R. Marvin, of Boston.

given at Boston, at Jamaica, and one by Mr. Arthur Storer at the River Patuxent, near Hunting Creek in Maryland, in the confines of Virginia, latitude $38\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. This gentleman saw the Comet above *Spica* α (Virgo), and very nearly joined with it, at the distance between them of about three-quarters of a degree. Newton gives a representation of the orbit of this Comet. The limits of this little treatise do not allow us to quote at any length from the vast treasury of erudite information and theory contained in the *Principia*, one of the greatest bequests of mortal man to the knowledge of future ages. The following as being less abstruse than most of the text, and as relating to the constitution and appearance of the Comet of 1680, and therefore strictly within our bounds, must suffice. Quotation marks are omitted. First, as to the tail of the Comet.

November 4 and 6, the tail of the Comet did not appear. Nov. 11, it just began to show itself, but did not appear over half a degree long, through a ten-foot telescope. Nov. 17, seen by Pinthacus 15° long. Nov. 18, in New England, the tail appeared 30° long and directly opposite to the sun, extending itself to the planet Mars. Dec. 12, at Rome, the tail rose to 10° above the rump of the Swan, and the side thereof toward the west and toward the north was 45° distant from this star, etc., and the tail was about 70° long and 3° broad toward the upper end. Dec. 29 it was 54° in length. Jan. 5, 40° , but curved, and the convex side thereof lay to the south. Jan. 25 and 26 it shone with a faint light, hardly to be seen: Lastly, Feb. 10, with a telescope it was observed about 2° long. Feb. 25, the Comet was without a tail and so continued until it disappeared.

Newton's theories evolved from the observations of this Comet, made by Flamsteed, Halley and others, lie at the foundation of all modern learning on the subject of Cometary orbits. He concluded that the bodies of Comets are solid, compact, fixed and durable, like the bodies of the planets, and not as was believed simply exhalations of the earth, sun, or planets. In support of this he says that on December 8 (perihelion), the distance of the Comet from the centre of the sun was to the distance of the earth from the same, as about 6 to 1,000, and the sun's heat on the Comet was to the heat of the summer sun on our own planet as 28,000 to 1, and the heat received by dry earth on the Comet about 2,000 times greater than that of red-hot iron with us. By so fierce a heat vapors and exhalations and every volatile matter must have been immediately consumed and dissipated. He further remarks, that after the Comet had been heated by the sun in December, it had a much longer and more splendid tail than in November, when it had not yet arrived at its perihelion, and says that universally the greatest and most fulgent tails arise from Comets, immediately after their passing the neighborhood of the sun. He then combats the theory that the tail of the Comet is simply the beam of the sun's light seen through the head of the Comet, which the advocates of this theory supposed to be transparent; and also the idea that the tail proceeds from the refraction which light suffers in passing from the Comet's head to the earth; and concludes that the tails of Comets do not proceed from the refraction of the heavens, but from the Comets' heads, which furnish the matter which forms the tails.

He also remarks, that while the atmosphere of the earth illuminated by the sun's light, although but of a few miles in thickness, quite obscures and extinguishes the light not only of the stars, but even of the moon itself, the smallest stars are seen to shine through the immense thickness of the tails of Comets, likewise illuminated by the sun, without the least diminution of their splendor. Newton concludes that the Comets revolve around the sun in conic sections, and are retained in their places by the same force as that which regulates the motion of planets.

Such are a few of the results of his observation of this Comet, and a few of later date. He appears to have given countenance to the calculations of



FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.



FIG. 5.

THE GREAT COMET OF 1680-81.
NEWTON'S COMET.

MEDALLIC MEMORIALS OF THE GREAT COMETS.

Dr. Halley, by which the orbit of the Comet was calculated at 575 years. Halley observing that a remarkable Comet had appeared four times, at intervals of 575 years, viz: 1. The Comet of September after Julius Caesar was killed, B. C. 44 (the Julium Sidus); 2. A. D. 531; 3. A. D. 1106, and 4. in 1680-1681, and always with a long tail, calculated the orbit of the latter Comet, and concluded it would return in 575 years, and was identical with those above named. Encke, however, has calculated its orbit at 8815 years instead of 575, and his calculations appear to be considered as correct by modern astronomers. There are many medals of this Comet, described as follows:

1. *Obverse.* The Comet, in a starry sky; it reaches almost across the coin and is travelling *southeast* (on the coin). No legend.

Reverse. Inscription in eleven lines: DES COMETEN | ERSTE ERSCHENUNG | WAR 1680. IM NOV. VOR | TAGS. IN. DER. M. HERNACH | ABENDS. D: 16 DEC. DAERAM | GROSTEN DIE LETZTE D. 11. FEB | 1681. IM 8. DIE GROSTE. LANG | DES SCHWEIFS. 76°. SEIN | LAUF NACH ORDNUNG, DER | ZEICHEN. DOCH GE: | GEN NORD OST: (The Comet's first appearance was in November, 1680, before day, in the sign of Virgo; afterwards in the evening of the 16th of December it was at its greatest; its last appearance the 11th February, 1681, in Taurus: the greatest length of the tail 76°. Its course according to the signs yet towards *northeast*.) Silver. 33 mm. 22 A. S.

Van Loon, III, 276 I; our plate IV, No. 1 (from V. L.).

2. Similar to above, but with following variances: ERSCHEN instead of ERSCHENUNG; after NOV; only a period after D in fifth line; hyphen after ER in same line; the D after LETZTE omitted; GROST. in seventh line instead of GROSTE.; 70 in eighth line instead of 76°; ORDN instead of ORDNUNG in ninth line; : after ZEICHEN in tenth line, and the eleventh line divided differently, (with OST as the last,) making twelve lines instead of eleven as in the one above described. Silver Crown. No size given.

Amer. Jour. of Numis., Vol. I, p. 83. The writer's name I have not learned. I have not found it described by any other authority. (?)

It is probable that the "last appearance" spoken of by these medals is intended to be to the naked eye, as Newton made observations in March. The following medals speak of no later date than January.

3. *Obverse.* Comet in a starry heaven travelling southwest (on the coin); there are twenty stars (exclusive of the Comet) including one very small one between the second and third of the three diagonally sloping large ones. Exergue, A° 1680. 16 DEC | 1681. IAN. The edge (of the face of the coin) serrated.

Reverse. Inscription: DER | STERN DROHT | BOESE SACHEN: | TRAV. NVR. | GOTT | VVIRDS | VVOL | MACHEN (date in chronogram.) (The star portends evil things; have faith, God will do well.) [or, make it end well.] Silver. 26½ mm. About 17 A. S.

Our plate IV, No. 2.

Engraved from a specimen in silver, formerly in my own collection and stolen therefrom in 1889. There is a *period* after NVR instead of an exclamation point as in the others which follow.

4. Almost exactly the same as last.

Obverse. Same.

Reverse. Same, but an exclamation point after NVR and a period after MACHEN. Brass. 28 mm. Nearly 18 A. S.

It is more than likely that 3 and 4 are the same and the dies retouched, particularly as two specimens of No. 4 (both in brass) in my collection differ very slightly from each other. It no doubt occurs in silver also.

5. *Obverse.* Same, except that there is one more small star to the right of all those shown on our illustration of No. 3, making twenty-one apparently. The little specks on the engraving are not stars, but simply marks of the graver.

Reverse. Same as No. 4, but no colon after SACHEN and the letters are smaller; but as to the latter point Van Loon, from whom this is taken, is not reliable, as his engravings always represent the letters as regular and perfectly formed.

Van Loon, III, 276 II; our plate IV, No. 3. (Binder, 153, 22. ? R. and P. 25. ?)

6. *Obverse.* Similar, but nineteen stars. Inscription in exergue same as No. 4, except period after 16.

Reverse. Same as No. 4. Silver, copper, brass.

Binder. 153, 21, 23, 24.

Binder curiously enough calls this the same as Van Loon III, 276 II, which is erroneous. His own, No. 22, same page, is Van Loon III, 276 II, with *twenty-one* stars.

7. Variety with nineteen stars on *obverse*; one very small star, which appears on the twenty star variety, being omitted; and the inscription is: AO · 1680 · 18 · DEC : | · 1681 · IAN :

Reverse. & DER | STERN DROHT | BOESE SACHEN | TRAV NVr : | GOTT | VVIRDS VVoL | MACHEN (Translated above.) Silver. 30 mms. 18 A. S.

Gaedecheus, 1620, and illustrated, O. C. Gaedecheus, II, p. 9; our plate IV, No. 4 (from Gaedecheus).

This medal was struck at Hamburg, and the others dated Dec. 16, probably in Silesia. Besides the difference in date, note the ornaments on each side of DER and the size, and the colon after NVr.

Gaedecheus quotes varieties of this medal as being described by Kundman "Heimsuchungen Gottes in Zorn, etc., etc.," and by Sievert in his "Verzeichniss," but neither of these works is known to me. I have no doubt they are some of the varieties above described, though there may be others.

8. *Obverse.* A coffin covered with a pall, on which rest a helmet and a sword. A withered tree to the left, and over all the Comet among stars, and three figures of constellations. Exergue, A° 1680 | 16 DEC.

Reverse. Inscription: wan | an des Himels | zelt | Cometen Fackeln | brennen | so sollen gottes | zorn | hie niden wir | erkennen within a circle of arches as a border. (When on the celestial belt blazing comets burn, we here below should recognize God's wrath) Silver. 37 mm. 24 A. S.

Ruland and Pfeiffer, 22. (Catalogue de Vries, 1018, imperfectly described.) Our plate IV, No. 5.

Engraved from the specimen in the collection of Daniel Parish, Jr., Esq., President of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, who kindly loaned it to me for engraving. This medal was probably struck in North Germany, possibly but not probably in the Low Countries, although it is often found in Dutch collections. (Compare the *obverse* with No. 7, medals of the Comet of 1618, plate III, No. 3.)

[To be continued.]

AFRICAN COINS.

The German East African Company has had coined a new lot of metal money for the German colonies. The silver pieces are of about the size and value of an Austrian gulden, approximately forty cents. The device consists of a lion and a bust of the German emperor in the uniform of the Cuirassier Guards. (?) The copper coins are worth about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents each, and are inscribed with Arabic characters. Italy, too, has instituted a new coinage for her African possessions. The silver pieces are worth a little less than a dollar each, and bear the face of King Humbert and a statement of the value in Italian and Arabic. The bronze coins represent a value of two cents and one cent each. — *Boston Transcript*.

NOT WORTH A DÂM.

THE "Dâm" is a small brass coin current in Persia and India, and equivalent in value to one-fortieth of a *rûpiya*, or rupee, or about a cent. The phrase "not worth a dam" was used by Englishmen trading in the East to express their sense of the utter worthlessness of a thing; in England, however, owing to ignorance of its origin and meaning, it suffered orthographical profanation, and came to signify a thing of so small account as not to be worth the waste of breath involved in damning it. Recently an American from the West, while taking a glass of wine in the Munich Rathhaus Keller, remarked to his companion: "I don't care a continental *dâm*." His mental spelling of the word was doubtless *damn*, although the expression was really synonymous with "continental red," "continental farthing" or "fip," and would have no sense unless it referred to some coin of small value.

E. P. E.

"The Nation" (New York).

GLEANINGS.

THE LOUVRE, PARIS: NOTE ON CERTAIN OLD COLLECTIONS OF COINS, ETC.
DEPOSITED THEREIN.

In the course of my Numismatic reading I have gathered that the foundations of the collections "de la Maison du Roi" belong to Francis I. Besides statuary and pictures, smaller objects such as incised gems, medals and coins, were sought for by this accomplished Prince. His immediate successors, especially Catharine de Medici, continued these researches till such became the fashionable rage for the acquisition, more especially of coins, that a numismatist, travelling in France during the time of Catharine, enumerates no less than two hundred collections, of which hers was the chief, among the princes and nobility. Catharine greatly enriched the Collections of the Crown with coins and medals, and with what the records of the period term "curiosities;" and Charles IX dedicated anew the Louvre to the conservation of precious things by placing those collections within its walls. After this the history of the Crown Collections presents little better than a "tabula rasa" for a considerable time. During the reign of Henry III the collection of coins and curios in the Louvre was dispersed to the winds. In the days of Louis XIV a revival supervened, and chiefly through the instrumentality of that hard working and ever watchful minister, Colbert, many of those two hundred collections, mentioned by the travelling numismatist a century before, now poured themselves into the royal cabinet. The Duke d'Orleans bequeathed his splendid possessions in this line to the King; churches presented gems, long hidden in their treasuries, for royal acceptance, while agents despatched all over France, and even to the East, returned, bringing precious spoil. During the reign of ill-fated Louis XVI the cabinet of coins was largely increased from the Pellerin¹ and d'Ennery collections, which were placed with their predecessors, the only faithful tenants of the Louvre which had maintained their place there under the long gallery from the time of Colbert.

EDWARD VI SHILLINGS, AND THEIR BASE STANDARD.

Henfrey says, in respect of the second issue of the 3d year of Edward VI (1550,) that these shillings were decried in the reign of Elizabeth, and were ordered, some to pass for 4½d. each, and to be countermarked with a portcullis before the King's face, and others for 2½d. to be marked with a greyhound.

From the State Papers published, I find that Queen Elizabeth, under date of Oct. 4, 1560, addressed, from Hampton Court, Sir William Hewet, Lord Mayor of

¹ About six years before Pellerin's death Louis XVI gave 30,000 francs for his collection, Pellerin stipulating for the possession of the coins during his own life.

His descriptive Catalogue numbers 35,000 coins, probably the largest quantity ever collected by one individual.

London, with directions to affix the marks of a greyhound and a portcullis on the testons in currency, to distinguish the base from the better sort:— That on Oct. 4, Thomas Stanley (master of the mint) wrote from the Tower, to Cecil, that he had sent eight testons, stamped, four with the portcullis, and four with the greyhound:— That on Oct. 10, the Queen addressed the Mayors of Corporate Towns, with directions as to causing certain stamps to be placed on testons in circulation, following which is a list of towns having the order for stamping the testons with the portcullis and greyhound.

NEW COINAGE OF A.D. 1560.

In 1545, Henry VIII had so debased the silver coin that it contained only four ounces of silver to eight ounces of alloy. Edward VI began an improvement, but it was not carried out before the reign of Elizabeth, who, in the year of her accession (1558) issued a commission, upon the recommendation of which a new coinage was ordered on the basis of one ounce of alloy to eleven ounces of silver; and under date of Sept. 27, 1560, a royal proclamation was issued, recalling the current base coin.

As to the new issue, it is recorded, under date of Oct. 15, 1560, that the Queen mislikes the die of the fine moneys, at which Stanley is sorry; and it is further recorded, that when the arrangements for issuing the new coinage were complete, the Queen visited the Tower in state, on July 11, 1561, attended by her nobility, and herself struck certain pieces of gold, which she gave away to those about her. It is possible that the small medalet described below, though of silver, was one of the pieces. *Obv.* A double rose, crowned, between E. R. Legend, E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. *Rev.* A shield, bearing the Cross of Saint George. Legend, TURRIS LONDONIENSIS. *m.m.*, a cross. Size 7. Examples are in the British Museum.

Another piece, struck to commemorate the 1560 reformation of the coinage, may be noted, as follows: *Obv.* Bust of Elizabeth three-quarters length, crowned, and habited in a ruff and rich dress. Legend, ET ANGLIAE GLORIA. *Rev.* Justice seated, holding scales and a sword; above, rays. Legend, BENE CONSTITUTA RE-NUMARIA. (Coinage well-established). Example in Hunter Coll., Glasgow.

W. TASKER-NUGENT.

OLD COINS FOUND IN DEDHAM.

THE following item lately appeared in several of the Boston newspapers. We print it as it was there given, without correction. The last piece named is probably intended for one of Ferdinand IV, King of the Two Sicilies, etc. (1759-1825), of the denomination of eight "otto" Tornesi. One of the editors has been informed that the discovery so minutely described never took place, and that the whole story is the work of some reporter's imagination.

While two workmen were engaged in opening an old well on the "Two Elms Farm" in Dedham, recently, they found an old iron pot, which was tightly sealed. The seal was removed, and the pot was found to contain a lot of ancient coins, which were given over to the care of Dr. Creighton Colburn of Dedham. It is claimed the coins are very valuable. Nearly all of them are ancient, as the following dates will show: Spanish coins of 1572, 1652, 1798, 1786, 1781, 1789, 1801; United States, of 1795; British, 1749; George II coins, 1751, 1738; Charles VII coin, 1777. Other coins which could not be named bore the following dates: 1700, 1607, 1761; Portuguese coin, 1761; French coin, 1792; a coin with harp and crown on it, probably an old coin coined in Ireland, date 1781. Another curious coin is among the lot, and has the following inscription, as near as could be made out with the aid of a magnifying glass: "Ferdinandes, IV, D G; Sicid Rex Otto Jones." The date could not distinguished. It is evident that the pot was hidden years ago. Dr. Colburn will try to find out the name of the person who placed the pot in the ground.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXV, p. 26.]

DCCCXXVII. Obverse, Within a wreath of oak leaves the inscription in six lines, VEREINIGT AM 24 JANUAR 1844 IN BRESLAU BR. FRANCKE Δ MSTR [United in Breslau, January 24, 1844, Bro. Francke, Master of the Lodge.]. Legend, outside the wreath, * DIE VEREINIGT Δ FEIERT D IT STIFT. FEST NACH D VEREINIGUNG * A 18 MAI, 1845 [The United Lodges celebrated the first festival of their Union, May 18, 1845.]. Reverse, A large triangle enclosing a smaller one, apex downward, in which is a radiant star of five points; within the larger and outside the smaller triangle are the devices of the three Lodges which formed the Union; at the top, a Tuscan column; at the left, three skeletons, and at the right, a bell: below the base a gavel, square, level, trowel and compasses, on a raised ground. The device is surrounded by a cable-tow and the legend, DIE 3 TODT. GERIP. GEST. D 18 MAI 1741, D. SAULE, 1774, D. GLOCKE, 1776 [The Three Skeletons, founded May 18, 1741, the Pillar, 1744, the Bell, 1776.]. In small letters LESSER (the die cutter). Bronze gilt. Size 24.¹

DCCCXXVIII. Obverse, Accolated busts of the Emperor William I and the Empress Augusta of Germany, to the right, the latter crowned and wearing a necklace. Legend, WILHELM KÖNIG V. PREUSSEN AUGUSTA KÖN. V. PR. G. PR. V. SACHSEN. [William, King of (von) Prussia, Augusta, Queen of Prussia, born (geboren) Princess of Saxony.]. Below the busts in very small letters, W. KULLRICH F. (the die cutter.) Reverse, A chaplet of oak and ivy leaves fastened at the bottom by two clasped hands, surrounds the field, which is left blank for an inscription. The impression in Bro. Shackles' collection has, engraved in twelve lines, Z. E. | D XI. JUNI 1854 | D. BR. | A. B. MURMANN | V. D. L. Z. PILGRIM | Z. BERLIN | U. SEINER FRAU | CAROLINE GEB. DIMDE | ZUR SILB. | HOCHZEIT | D. 6. OCTBR | 1870 [In remembrance of (Zur Erinnerung den) the 11th of July, 1854, to Bro. A. B. Murmann, of the Pilgrim Lodge (von der Loge zu), at Berlin, and of his wife, Caroline, born Dimde, on their silver (silberne) wedding, October 6, 1870.]. Silver. Size 33.²

DCCCXXIX. Obverse, On the square and compasses is an ornamental shield, its base resting in the angle of the square; the field has horizontal lines as if to denote azure, and bears an anchor, erect; the upper bar of the anchor is entwined with serpents and has wings at the top, evidently designed

¹ For my knowledge of this medal I am indebted to the Catalogue of the Masonic Exhibition, held at Shanklin, England, Sept. 9, 1886. (No. 976 from Bro. Taylor's cabinet.) Some typographical errors have evidently crept into the description as there printed; I have corrected one or two obvious ones, and fear there may be at least one in the text above, but have been unable to obtain a rubbing in season for comparison. This Medal was struck at Breslau to commemorate the first anniversary of the union of the three Lodges named, which was consummated, as I learn from the Catalogue cited, January 24, 1844. These Lodges were Drei Todten Gerippen (The Three Skeletons), founded May 18, 1741, Die Saule (The Pillar), founded May 19, 1774 (see XX) and Der Glocke (The Bell), founded June 13, 1776 (see CCCLXXVII and DCCCXXIV), which held under the Grand Land-Lodge of Germany. The triangle Δ is used in place of □ by this body as the symbol of a Lodge.

These three Lodges erected a building together in 1817 (see CCCLXXV). It is singular that this medal escaped the notice of Merzdorf.

² This medal I have not seen, and am indebted for the description to Wor. Bro. Shackles. W. Bro. George Taylor of Kidderminster, England, has a similar one in his collection (varying in the engraved inscription), from whom I obtain the size. They were struck in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage "the silver wedding" of the late Emperor William of Germany and his Empress, the Princess Maria Louisa Augusta, daughter of the Duke of Saxe Weimar, who were married June 11, 1829, and especially for presentation to Brethren and their wives, on their silver weddings, as appears from the engraved inscription, so that although bearing no emblems of the Order, it is properly a Masonic medal. The dies are said to be in the Imperial Mint at Berlin.

to suggest a caduceus; on its left a triangular level with plummet; on its right a similar triangle but no plummet; and below, the moon, showing profile crescent on its right side. On the left arm of the square, LES AMIS DU COMMERCE; on the angle & (*sic*) and on the right, LA PERSEVERANCE REUNIS. [Lodge of the Friends of Commerce and Perseverance, united.] Two crossed branches of laurel (?) behind the device. Legend above, LES AMIS DU COMMERCE & LA PERSEVERANCE REUNIS. Below, OR.: D'ANVERS (Orient of Antwerp.) Reverse, Within a cable tow of seven knots and tied at the bottom, which surrounds the field, the inscription in five lines, CONSECR.: | DU | TEMPLE | LE 21 J.: 8 M.: | 5883 [Consecration of the Temple, October 21, 1883.] At the bottom near the edge, in very small letters, A. FISCH (the die-cutter.) Bronze. Size 29 nearly. In the Lawrence Collection.

DCCCXXX. Obverse, An ornate shield bearing dexter, azure, on a chevron argent between three castles proper, a pair of compasses extended, proper. [This device forms the sinister side of the arms of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.] Sinister, the arms of the Duke of Athole: Quarterly; 1: azure, three mullets, two over one, argent, within a double tressure flory-counter-flory or, for Murray. 2: gules, three legs in armor proper, garnished and spurred or, conjoined in triangle at the upper part of the thigh, for Isle of Man, as Lords thereof. 3: quarterly, 1 and 4, argent, on a bend azure three stag's heads cabossed or, for Stanley: 2 and 3, gules, two lions passant in pale argent, for Strange. 4: quarterly, 1 and 4, or, a fess chequy, argent and azure, for Stewart: 2 and 3, paly of six, or and sable, for Strabolgie. An escutcheon of pretence, with arms closely resembling those of the See of Glasgow, differing only in the color of the field, which as Burke gives it is argent, while this is per fess argent and azure; on a mount in base vert an oak tree proper, the stem at the base thereof surmounted by a salmon on its back, also proper, with a signet ring in its mouth or; on the top of the tree a red-breast, and in the sinister fess point an ancient hand bell, both also proper. With the exception of the minute charges on the escutcheon of pretence, the colors are all distinctly indicated. The shield is surrounded by a garter, buckled at the bottom, on which is the legend LODGE ATHOLE N° 413, GLASGOW, 1861 * (a quatrefoil) at the end. The planchet is surmounted by a figure, cut out, representing the Athole crest, a demi-savage proper, wreathed about the head and waist (vert), holding in his dexter hand a dagger (also proper, the pomel and hilt or), and in his sinister hand a key of the last. The crest is so small that the colors are not indicated. The reverse is plain for an inscription. A small ring is attached to the top of the planchet, on each side of the crest, for chains, by which the medal was worn suspended. Silver. Size 19 nearly.¹

DCCCXXXI. Obverse, A wreath formed of two lotus branches tied with a ribbon at the bottom, within which 1870. Legend, separated by a circle from the field, LOGE ZUR VATERLANDSLIEBE IN BAJA. [Lodge of Patriotism, (literally Love of Fatherland) in Baja.] Reverse, Two right hands joined, with clouds below and on either side, illuminated by a cluster of rays from above, on observer's right. Legend, separated from the field by a circle,

¹ This is doubtless a member's jewel of the Lodge named, and in the minuteness and care with which the heraldic charges are engraved, even to the ring in the mouth of the fish, is equalled only by No. CCIV. I

have never seen but one impression, for the knowledge of which I am indebted to Mr. McLachlan, and which is now in the Lawrence Collection.

HONSZERETET PAHOLY BAJAN. [Patriotism Lodge in Baja.] A small star at the bottom. The medal has a loop at the top, pierced for suspension. White metal. Size 24.¹

DCCCXXXII. Obverse, A field with 000872 across the centre. Legend, separated by a circle, PHOENIX ☐ SZAMOSUJVAR KELETEN. [Phoenix Lodge, Orient of Szamos-ujvar²], the square and compasses at the bottom. Reverse, A draped female figure, standing, facing slightly to the observer's left; her right hand rests upon a shield standing beside her, on which are the square and compasses; in her left hand uplifted she holds a torch. No legend. A loop pierced for a ring at the top. Copper, gilt. Size 23.

DCCCXXXIII. Obverse, On the centre of a cross of five arms, somewhat resembling that of the French Legion of Honor, is a circular tablet, with the All-seeing eye at the top, the rays from which fill the field. Legend, at the bottom, curving to conform to the edge of the circle, L'AMITIE [Friendship]; on the arms of the cross are incused circles, each bearing a letter, making the word FORCE [strength]; in the re-entering angle on the end of each arm is a small circle, and between the arms are groups of circles, a larger one and two smaller on each side. Reverse, A circular tablet as on obverse, on which are the square and compasses, a small point in the centre. Legend above, ORIENT and below, DE LA CHAUX DE FONDS; the arms of the cross have incused tablets on each of which is a letter, as on the obverse, making the word UNION. Bronze. Extreme length, 24.³

DCCCXXXIV. Obverse, A shield azure on which are three hearts, argent, one over two; a cord passing behind and around the upper one crosses in front to those below, in front of which it passes, and the ends, coming from behind, cross below. On the right of the shield are olive branches, leaves and berries, and on the left a branch of oak. The branches are crossed and tied at the bottom. Over the shield, the compasses, square and triangular level, interlaced; above is a five-pointed star with five flames; on the star, I. H. S. Legend, above, A.°. L.°. G.°. D.°. G.°. A.°. D.°. L'U.°. S.°. L.°. A.°. D.°. L.°. G.°. L.°. S.°. ALPINA. [*A la gloire du Grand Architect de l'univers sous les auspices de la Grand Loge Suisse Alpina.* To the glory of the Grand Architect, etc.] and below, L.°. D.°. S^t J.°. L'UNION DES COEURS O.°. DE.°. GENEVE. [*Loge de St. Jean, etc.*] Reverse, Below a small five-pointed star with G, an inscription in fourteen lines, FONDÉE EN 1768 | A TRAV. SUCCESST. SOUS | LA G ☐ NAT. ET LE GR.°. OR.°. | DE GENEVE | PUIS SOUS LE GR.°. OR.°. DE FRANCE | REUN. 1811 AU REG.°. EC.°. RECT.°. | PROV. DE BOURGN. 1817 AU G. PR. | L'HELVETIE | ENTRA 1851 DANS L'ALL. DES | ☐ SUISSES | S.°. L.°. A.°. DE LA G ☐ SUISE ALPINA | A FETEE EN 1870 | LE JUBILE CENT. DE SA | FONDATION. The inscription I read, "Founded in 1768, having worked successively under the National Grand Lodge and the Grand Orient of Geneva, then for a time under the Grand Orient of France; it united in 1811 with the Rectified Scottish Regime, of the Province of Bourgogne; in 1817 with the Grand Province (?) of

¹ Baja is a market town of Hungary on the Danube, ninety miles south of Pesth. The history of the Lodge I have not learned.

² For my knowledge of this and the preceding medal I am indebted to W. Bro. Shackles, who showed them at the Plymouth [England] Masonic Exhibition [1887], and kindly sent me the rubbings from which I describe them, and Bro. Julius Fellner of Germania Lodge, Bos-

ton, has courteously supplied the translation of their legends. Szamos-ujvar is a small town in Transylvania, and I have not been able to obtain particulars concerning the Lodge, or to explain the singular date.

³ This is a "Bijou" of the Lodge named, located at Chaux de Fonds, a town in Switzerland, near the Jura. It is apparently struck on a planchet, which was afterwards cut into the form described.

Helvetia;¹ in 1851 entered into the alliance of the Swiss Lodges under the auspices of the Swiss Grand Lodge Alpina. It celebrated in 1870 the centennial of its foundation." Silver and bronze. Size 24. A ring inserted in the edge at the top for suspension.

DCCCXXXV. Obverse, A trophy or group of Masonic working tools interlaced, the compasses, square, and triangular level; behind them a gavel and spade-shaped trowel, crossed; above the joint of the compasses is a radiant star of five points. Legend above, A.°. L.°. G.°. D.°. G.°. A.°. D.°. L.°. U.°. [To the glory of the Grand Architect of the Universe]; at the bottom, very small, CURVAL (the die-cutter). Reverse, A wreath of oak, open at the top, and tied with a bow of ribbon at the bottom, enclosing a roughened field on which there is a triangle faintly to be seen, but no inscription; possibly intended to have a name or date engraved. Legend above, FRATERNITE, and below, FONDEE EN 1798. [Fraternity, founded 1798.] Tin. Size 18. This I presume is a jeton de presence of the Lodge Fraternity, of Geneva, Switzerland, founded in 1798. The date of mintage I have not learned.

W. T. R. MARVIN.

[To be continued.]

THE ZACHARY TAYLOR MEXICAN WAR MEDAL.

THE above contribution to numismatics was *originated* by Gen. Winfield Scott. Interest is added to the honor of its award by the circumstance that it was a graceful tribute by the general-in-chief to a general [Taylor] who was at the time a rival for political honors, viz., the Presidency of the U. S.

From *Memoirs of Lieut. Gen. Scott, LL.D., written by himself, Vol. II, p. 386*—Taylor's early successes on this side of the Rio Grande, so handsomely reported by [Lieut. Col.] Bliss, won him great favor with the country. A resolution, giving him the thanks of Congress and a *sword*, was promptly introduced. Scott hastened to address a circular (private) note to a dozen members of the two Houses of Congress, including the Kentucky Senators and Mr. Jefferson Davis, arguing that the *gold medal* ought to be substituted for the sword, being the higher honor, and eminently Taylor's due. The suggestion was adopted, and further to show that Scott did not neglect the hero of the Rio Grande, he annexed the following report:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1846.

"Hon. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War:

[*Endorsed by Major General Scott, on the resolution of Congress voting a medal to Major General Taylor, which resolution the Secretary had referred to General Scott.*]

"As medals are among the surest monuments of history, as well as muniments of individual distinction, there should be given to them, besides intrinsic value and durability of material the utmost grace of design, with the highest finish in mechanical

¹ The Helvetian Scottish Directory divided itself into two factions;—one, at Basle, whose exact title I have not learned, assumed authority over German Switzerland, possibly it called itself Provincial, as I infer from this abbreviation; the other, at Lausanne, styled itself the Scottish Directory of Roman Helvetia. These bodies held a troubled existence for some years, but the discordant elements were finally harmoniously united in the Grand Lodge Alpina; see Rebold, pp. 141 *et seq.*

and also Note 363 *antea* for a brief account of the various bodies. The inscription on this Medal shows that R. R. explained under (Masonic Medals XXX, notes and corrections, p. 267) as meaning *Reunis*, undoubtedly stands for Regime Rectifie, sometimes also called *Rit Reformé*. This medal is in the Lawrence Collection. The character before *SUISSIS* in the tenth line is the double oblong. I give the nearest like it obtainable.

execution. All this is necessary to give the greater or adventitious value; as in the present instance, the medal is to be, at once, an historical record and a reward of distinguished merit. The credit of the donor thus becomes even more than that of the receiver interested in obtaining a perfect specimen of the fine arts.

"The within resolution prescribes *gold* as the material of the medal. The general form (circular) may be considered as equally settled by our own practice, and that of most nations, ancient and modern. There is, however, some little diversity in *diameter* and *thickness* in the medals heretofore ordered by Congress at different periods, as may be seen in the cabinets of the War and Navy Departments. Diversity in dimensions is even greater in other countries.

"The specific character of the medal is shown by its two faces, or the *face* and the *reverse*. The within resolution directs 'appropriate devices and inscriptions thereon.' For the *face*, a bust likeness is needed, to give, with the name and the rank of the donor, *individuality*. To obtain the likeness, a first rate miniature painter should, of course, be employed.

"The reverse receives the device, appropriate to the events commemorated. To obtain this, it is suggested that the resolutions and despatches belonging to the subject, be transmitted to a master in the art of design—say Prof. Weir, at West Point—for a drawing, including, if practicable, this inscription:

PALO ALTO:
REȘACA DE LA PALMA:
MAY 8 AND 9, 1846.

"A third artist—all to be well paid—is next to be employed—a die sinker. The mint of the U. S. will do the coinage. Copies in cheaper metal of all our gold medals should be given to the libraries of the Federal and State Governments, to those of colleges, etc.

"The medals voted by the Revolutionary Congress were executed—designs and dies—under the superintendence of Mr. Jefferson in Paris about the year 1786. Those struck in honor of victories in our war of 1812 were all—at least so far as it respected the land service—done at home, and not one of them presented, I think, earlier than the end of Mr. Monroe's administration (1825). The delay principally resulted from the want of good die sinkers. There was only one of mediocre merit (and he a foreigner) found for the army. What the state of this art may now be in the U. S. I know not. But I beg leave again to suggest that the honor of the country requires that medals voted by Congress should always exhibit the arts involved in their highest state of perfection *wherever* found; for letters, science, and the fine arts, constitute but *one* republic, embracing the world. So thought our early Government, and Mr. Jefferson, a distinguished member of that general republic.

"All of which is respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War."

It may be well to note that Gen. Scott's recommendation—that bronze copies of all the Government's medals be struck for distribution—has since been carried out.

EDMUND J. CLEVELAND.

THE FIRST "CLINTON" COPPER.

THE earliest discovered GEORGE CLINTON COPPER [Obverse: head facing right; legend: GEORGE * CLINTON. Reverse: New York State arms; legend: 1787 EXCELSIOR (struck over an *Immunis Columbia*),] was taken in at a grocery in Vermont (probably East Poultney), and became part of the collection of Hon. De Witt Clinton Pond of Hartford. Thence this then unique coin went into the cabinet of William C. Prime of New York, and was engraved for his article "Coins in America," in *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, March, 1860, Vol. XX. 472, and for *Prime's Coins, Medals and Seals*, 1861.

C.

MARRIAGE MEDAL OF MARIE ANTOINETTE.

Editors of the Journal:

A gentleman in this city has recently shown me a very fine impression in gold of a medal in honor of the marriage (by proxy) of Marie Antoinette to Louis XVI, when Dauphin of France, which is said to be quite rare, and I think a description will interest the readers of the *Journal*. The princess was, as is well known, the daughter of Francis I, of Austria, and the Empress Maria Theresa. Born November 2, 1755, she was married when less than fifteen years of age. This medal commemorates the preliminary ceremony at Vienna, April 19, while the formal nuptials took place at Versailles, May 16, 1770. She became Queen of France almost exactly four years after. The medal is of gold, and size 27 nearly, by American scale. The obverse shows her youthful bust in profile, with her hair dressed high, in the style of the period, and a low-neck dress, cut in the fashion which she made so popular. She turns to the observer's right, and the face is full of vivacity and beauty. Legend, M. ANTONIA ARC. AVST. LUDOVIC. FRANCIAE DELPHIN. SPONSA. (Marie Antoinette, Archduchess of Austria, bride of Louis, Dauphin of France.) Below the bust in small letters, A. WIDEMAN (the die-cutter). Reverse, A burning altar; at the right a female, standing, holds erect in her left hand a cornucopia, filled with fruits and flowers; from a shell in her right extended she feeds the flame; at the left an angel, with extended wings, and naked except for light drapery which falls gracefully over his right arm, and floats in front and behind him, is kindling his torch at the fire on the altar. He holds uplifted in his right hand two wreaths. Legend, CONCORDIA NOVO SANGVINIS NEXV FIRMATA. (Harmony strengthened by a new tie of blood.) In exergue, in three lines, NVPT. CELEBR. VIEN. PROCVR. | FERDINAND, A. A. XIX. APR. | MDCCLXX. (Espousals celebrated at Vienna, April 19, 1770, Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria, acting as proxy.) Who this Ferdinand was I have not certainly ascertained, but suppose it was Ferdinand Charles Anton, father of the Field Marshal Ferdinand of Este. Marie Antoinette was celebrated for her beauty when Queen of France, and the youthful bust on this medal shows she must have been quite as charming when a princess in Vienna. M.

Boston, Nov. 1890.

COIN SALES.

FROSSARD'S SALE.

MR. ED. FROSSARD sold in New York, on the 20th September last, at the rooms of Messrs. George A. Leavitt & Co., a choice collection of American, Foreign and Ancient Coins and Medals. They comprised a rare Aetolian Stater in gold, never previously offered, for which an "upset price" of \$60 was asked; there were many fine Roman Family Denarii, and of modern coins some fine Patterns, Masonics, Medicals, etc., and about 40 volumes of Numismatic works. Among the Masonics a rare medal of the Lodge St. Clair, Edinburgh, (Marvin 328) in silver gilt, with original clasp and ribbon, brought \$4; an oval piece (M. 327), the same price. In United States Coins an Eagle of 1795, v. f. and r. \$17; Half Eagle, same date, 7.20; Half Dollar of 1794, said to be nearly equal to one in Parmelee Sale which brought 19.00, sold for 9.25; Dollar of 1836, Liberty seated, and flying eagle rev., Gobrecht on base, 8.63; among the Patterns, a Half Dollar of 1839, bust of Liberty with coronet, to right, thirteen stars on border, rev. as regular issue, silver proof and v. r., \$20.00, or nearly the same as that in the Parmelee Sale. A set of Longacre's patterns, 1871, five pieces, (Indian princess seated, etc.) brought \$29; Pattern Dollar of 1872, Liberty seated, eagle at her right hand, silver, milled edge, 19.50; Twenty Cents of 1875, Columbia at seashore, etc., very rare, not in Parmelee, 7.70. Cent of 1796, Liberty cap, wide date, brilliant sharp impression, and v. r., 14.50; 1796, draped bust, 9.00; many other pieces brought very good prices. The Catalogue, prepared by Mr. Frossard, contained 32 pages and 556 lots, and as the total sales amounted to upwards of \$1,000, it must have been very satisfactory to all interested.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., L^{td}.

THIS company have just issued a very full and well illustrated priced catalogue of silver coins, in uniform style with their well known and popular "Copper Catalogue." It is by far the most complete publication of the kind we have ever seen.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM BLADES.

MR. WILLIAM BLADES, one of the best known and most respected English Printers, died at his home in Sutton, England, on Sunday, April 27th, last. He was born December 5th, 1824, and early in life became connected with his father's Printing-office, and made himself thoroughly familiar with the art, not merely in its practical side, but in its historical and antiquarian departments; his "Life and Typography of William Caxton," the first English Printer, in two quarto volumes, is a book of very high order, and is recognized as a standard authority. He was one of the committee in charge of placing a Memorial Window to Caxton in Westminster Abbey, and he held various positions of responsibility and trust. He was particularly interested in the Medals of Printers, and his collection of those relating to printers and to the art itself, was probably unrivalled; certainly no other so extensive has come to public knowledge. In 1863 he published "A List of Medals, Jettons, Tokens, etc., in connection with Printers and the Art of Printing," containing careful descriptions of those which he had seen, and illustrated by more than a hundred copper-plate engravings of different pieces. In 1883 he published a similar work, entitled "Numismata Typographica, or the Medallie History of Printing." The latter work we have not seen, but it is highly commended by those competent to judge. His literary work on subjects kindred to his art was very extensive, but it is his labor in a field previously untrodden by Numismatists that will make his name long remembered by collectors. The "London Printers' Register" of May 6th, last, has a very full and appreciative notice of his life, from which the facts we give have been gathered. It closes its tribute by saying: "No serious worker ever sought access to his possessions in vain, and often would be set on the right track in an investigation, by the kind and judicious suggestions of their owner . . . and though time effaces all things, never, so long as one who knew him remains, will perish the memory of the learned and amiable printer we have so prematurely lost." W. T. R. M.

THOMAS WARNER.

MR. THOMAS WARNER died on the 16th of October, at his late residence in Cohocton, N. Y., of heart disease; he had been confined at home by illness for a fortnight previous, but was supposed to be improving, and on the morning of his decease he was apparently much better, so that his death was a terrible shock to his family and friends. Mr. Warner was the son of Daniel L. and Betsey Warner, and was born in Buckland, Franklin County, Mass., January 28, 1831. His father removed to Leicester, Livingston County, N. Y., in 1833; there the son passed his youth, settling in Leroy in 1850; and in the latter place he married, in 1855, Miss Jane Roberts, of that town. In 1861 he removed to Cohocton, where he passed the remainder of his life. He engaged in the lumber business, and accumulated a handsome fortune. He was a man of great public spirit, and to his enterprise the town was much indebted for its prosperity. His sympathy and generosity won for him a multitude of friends. Personally he was of a most genial disposition and sunny temperament,—one whose acquaintance was sought, and whose friendship was highly valued. His keen intellect and rare conversational powers, aided by a very retentive memory, rendered him a most charming and delightful companion. A lover of books, of art and music, he found time in the midst of business cares to gratify refined tastes above the ordinary routine of life. He was fond of numismatic pursuits, and at one time had a very large collection, which was sold by the Messrs. Chapman, of Philadelphia, in June, 1884. His love of numismatics grew up with him from boyhood, and his cabinet was rich in Ancient Greek and Roman coins, as well as in those of modern issue; he had also a choice collection of medieval and Masonic medals, and had himself caused several

medals to be struck, among which will be remembered one commemorating the Golden Wedding of his parents, Feb. 12, 1876, and several relating to the "Old Round House" and Olive Branch Lodge, of Leroy, and to Liberty Lodge, of Cohocton, of which body he was Secretary, we believe for thirteen years. He was also an occasional contributor to the pages of the *Journal*, and one of its oldest supporters.

His funeral was attended from his late home the Saturday following his death. A large gathering of family friends, of brethren in the Masonic Order, and of the citizens of Cohocton were present, and many from Leroy. His wife, and two daughters — Mrs. Cramer, and Miss Mabel Warner — survive him. Two sons had previously deceased.

We are indebted to Mr. Henry Chapman, Jr., of Philadelphia, between whom and Mr. Warner a close personal friendship existed for many years, for information regarding his family.

M.

EDITORIAL.

THE publishers regret the delay in the appearance of the present number of the *Journal*, which is caused by matters beyond their control. The distance from the office of publication of the contributors of several of the articles, involving sending proofs back and forth, the time required to ensure accuracy,—in one case in the present number it was necessary to send to England for definite information,—and the delay in the engraver's work have all conspired to hold it back in spite of their efforts. We trust that the papers will be found of sufficient interest to our subscribers, to compensate in some slight degree for their disappointment, believing as we do that *accurate* descriptions are of the highest importance to collectors.

WE hear of several coin sales of great interest in preparation, or the catalogues of which have already been issued. The Messrs. Chapman announce the sale of the Cleneay collection, and have printed a sumptuous catalogue of the same. It is in quarto form, uniform with several others of their large sales—the Warner, Bushnell, etc.,—and contains 102 pages and nearly 3,000 lots. The U. S. series is especially rich, and there are a large number of ancient, as well as of English and foreign coins, many in gold; there is also a fine collection of interesting medals, and the sale is a particularly attractive one. It is to take place in Philadelphia, Dec. 9 to 13. Catalogues can be obtained of the Messrs. Chapman.

Mr. Ed. Frossard is to hold a sale in New York about the middle of January, which will doubtless win the attention of all collectors of ancient coins; it will also include one of the most complete cabinets of store cards ever brought together, gathered from all over the United States. An additional attraction is given by the offer of an extensive collection of peace medals, one of the most interesting in many respects that we remember to have seen catalogued. The catalogues are ready.

In addition to these, the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., of New York, are to hold a sale about the end of January, which is to embrace, as we hear, the largest collection of ancient coins, especially of early Greek mintage, that has been offered in many years, if indeed it has ever been equalled. Mr. Low, the compiler of the catalogue, has spent some months in preparing it. Other features of interest will be announced later. The date of this sale, we believe, is not yet definitely determined.

Several "Notes and Queries," in type for this number, are unavoidably deferred.

CURRENCY.

RE-COLLECTED.—"A collection will now be taken up," murmured the burglar, as he lifted a tray of coins from the numismatist's cabinet.

"A collector will now be taken up," remarked the policeman, as he collared the burglar.